

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

A PRAYER FOR EUROPE IN TIME OF WAR.

Almighty God, who makest the wrath of men to praise Thee, and bringest light from darkness by ways that no man knows, sanctify, we pray Thee, to the warring peoples of this continent the sorrows they must suffer, and grant that through the pain and travail of nations Thy kingdom may find a new birth among men. We ask it in the name of Him whose agony was our redemption, Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

No Leinfelder Concert.

The concert at the Hotel Leinfelder, announced in yesterday's "American Notes", has been countermanded.

An American Volunteer.

The papers report that the son of Dr. Henry van Dyke, our Minister to the Netherlands, has enlisted in the German Army as a volunteer. This is evidently an inadvertence. The papers doubtless refer to Mr. Francis Reid, of Baltimore, the Minister's nephew.

Princely Gifts.

Mr. James Loeb, an American citizen living in Munich, has made the noble gift of 10,000 marks, to be divided between the work of the Red Cross and that of the Children's Relief Committee.

Mr. Hermann Sielcken, of Messrs. Crossman Bros. New York City has subscribed to the well known town of Baden-Baden the sum of 10 000 Mks. a month for the relief of the poor.

The American Red Cross Hospital.

Unfortunately the local American Red Cross Committee has not yet been able to get into communication with the Washington headquarters, despite the strenuous efforts made by the Ambassador at Berlin and the Consul here. Hence, it has consequently been unable to make definite arrangements as to the location and size of the proposed American Red Cross Hospital for convalescents to be located in the suburbs of this city. These arrangements can only be made when communication with Washington is restored.

The American Relief Association of Munich.

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
Professor Fullerton, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Mr. de Forest
President Garfield
Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
Mr. Crocker
Mr. Hyams
Mr. Jennings
Mr. Josseleyn
Dr. Lubeck
Mr. Robbins
Dr. Reazor
Mr. Waite
The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Walter Stilson Hutchins, Honorary Chairman and Representative at Washington D. C.
Professor Fullerton, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Dr. Coit
Mr. A. M. Williamson
Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung
The Director, ex officio

II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
Dr. Bissell

Mr. Altsheler
 Mr. Crocker
 Professor Jastrow
 Mr. Jennings
 Judge Lehman
 Mr. Martin
 Mr. Robbins
 Mr. Satterlee
 The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Schneider, Chairman
 Mr. Hyams
 Mr. Lane
 Mr. Mc Enerny
 Mr. Bryant
 The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Brand, Chairman
 Mr. von Engelken
 Judge Spiegelberg
 Mr. Withrow
 The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
 Mr. Leask
 Mr. Loeb
 The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| I. Relief | |
| A. Emergency | } At the American Library |
| B. Red Cross | |
| II. Information | |
| A. News | } at the |
| B. Transportation | |
| C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration | |
| D. Banks and Credits | |

Banking.

The hour and place of the daily meeting of the Committee on Banks and Credits has been changed to three o'clock P. M. at the Regina Palast Hotel.

Transportation.

The members of the American Relief Association of Munich wish it known that they do not expect to leave this city on the first special train! They propose to remain until the last.

The "Tennessee".

The United States cruiser "Tennessee" is expected today or tomorrow at Rotterdam. It comes from New York with a staff of twenty-four naval officers under the personal direction of Mr. Brecken-

ridge, Assistant Secretary of War, to assist in arranging for the return to the United States of American citizens in Europe by means of ships now being chartered by the United States government.

Announcement by the Bavarian Government.

The Bavarian government has announced that it will send special trains North and South during three days of next week if a sufficient number of American passengers is assured.

As many trains will be sent as will be necessary to accommodate those who wish to leave, but at least one train will leave daily.

The first class trains will be composed of day cars, sleeping cars, dining cars and baggage cars. The second class trains will be composed of day cars, with, if possible, the addition of dining cars; in any event, ample accommodations will be assured for meals en route. There will be no sleeping cars on the second class trains.

The usual charges will be made, except that there will be a small additional amount for first class trains because of the use of the International Sleeping Car equipment.

Trains to Holland will discharge passengers at Rotterdam, Delft, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem and Amsterdam. The journey to Holland will take about three days.

The Government advises that it will later make announcement as to hours of departure and directions concerning the purchase of tickets. It reserves to itself the right to choose or change the particular route to be taken.

Those desiring to take these special trains should report immediately to the American Consulate. An extra registration will be necessary.

Holland.

The Dutch Consul-General informs us that ships are sailing daily from Holland to England, that these ships are safe, and that Americans may get money in Holland on their letters of credit.

Americans Leaving Berlin.

As it seems reasonable to the American Embassy at Berlin to advise Americans to return home by the way of Holland, a first special train, carrying about eight hundred of our countrymen and women has just left the German capital. In order thoroughly to explain the causes of the present war, from the German standpoint, travelers were provided by their German friends with many copies of an official statement.

SIX O'CLOCK

EXTRA

of the

American Notes in Munich.

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The Government advises that it will be able to make further announcement as to hours of departure and directions concerning the purchase of tickets, in time for tomorrow's issue of the „Notes“. The Government reserves to itself the right to choose or change the particular route to be taken.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILIP H. RAVEN

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1954

War.

BY ELBERT BALDWIN.

War! Can this be war? These peaceful fields of ached green, these red-roofed hamlets basking in the hollows, and far away the Alps tranquilly glinting in the summer sun? Can Nature not have felt, have sensed the call that with the dawn went speeding through the land, growing, swelling, shattering into homes, tensing the idle sinews of a Nation?

Can this be war? Ah, enter any village, any hamlet of the land and see — see in the village square the call to arms, the "Aufruf", the stern-faced men, the red-eyed women in the doorways, the rumpled uniforms long laid away, now worn again, replacing the varicolored peasant clothes. Enter any city and hear the bells from the cathedral tower, the steady tramp through the cobbled streets, the rumble of the guns, the terse commands, the clink of arms. Is it not all a dream? Can, in a night, a nation gather in its forces, and with the second dawn be on the march?

Well may we, Americans, wonder, we who live secure from all attack, to whom a soldier with his gun are curiosities. We can but wonder to see a land spring into arms, over night, in answer to the Kaiser's call, sacrificing everything for their ideal, the Vaterland!

How little the commotion, when you consider that a nation of many million souls has gathered in a day and night, from every farm, from every town and hamlet, every man! And still they come, pouring from the trains, arriving by every possible conveyance, from bicycles to hay-carts, and many more afoot, dusty with dirt from miles on miles of country road. It is a sight to see when in the twinkling of an eye the peasant transforms to the soldier; a motley crowd transforms to ranks that march as though they had been born marching. Yesterday they tilled the fields, today uniformed, supplied and armed, already speeding to the front. There is no word or group of words that can describe this armament.

And oh, the pathos and the courage of those left at home! They know the odds, they know how slim the chance of a return when, on every side but one, their Fatherland is pressed. How few the tears when you regard the sacrifice! Look at the crowds on the station platforms, saying farewell to husband and brother, lover and relatives, in a land where even a distant relative is as a member of the family. They jam the station, they crowd the square behind, and those who could not squeeze even into that, stand for miles along the rails below to wave goodbye, *and smiling!* Forgive that poor mother who is convulsed with grief; a widow, whose every son, eight stalwart men, are called and gone, and she is left alone and penniless — for

every mark, every pfennig, and pitifully few they were, went with her sons to help the Fatherland.

Can we young Americans appreciate the suffering, we who know not what it is to face annihilation — home and country? Yet once, yes, twice, America passed the agony. Here, again, behind the calm, the brave exterior in flesh and blood, there is the travail of a nation.

Partenkirchen, Bavaria.

The War: Germany.

The Society for the Protection of German Interests Abroad (Verein für das Deutschtum im Auslande) publishes the following appeal: "The circle of the enemy has closed in upon us. Germany has been cut off, perhaps for many months, from all immediate intercommunication with foreign countries, in particular those on the other side of the ocean. Our enemies are free to carry on, especially in America, a campaign of misrepresentation. With the same deceitfulness that kindled the most frivolous of all wars they have spread broadcast falsehoods regarding the true origin of the war. They will continue to send out fraudulent reports making Germany appear as the disturber of peace. German military successes will be suppressed or made to appear as the opposite; everything will be done to destroy sympathy for our cause and our adamant faith in ultimate victory. It is our duty now energetically to seek means of counteracting those influences. Thousands of German families have relatives and friends in America. To them they will be able to send private information. This Society urgently requests that all reports which give a clear picture of the true causes of the war, in particular the introductory history, also the reports of the session of the Reichstag on August 4, and the speeches and proclamations of the Emperor, be collected and sent as printed matter, unsealed, but secured with a string, to friends and relatives abroad. In this way Americans living in Germany can furnish proof of the sympathy which they are showing us daily. Soon they will return home. May all who are in personal touch with them take pains that the travellers shall carry home the truth and spread it there in the press.

The War: England.

A foreign legion, it has been reported, has been formed to fight in connection with the English army. For the honorary command of the legion, the Garibaldian, Ricci, has been chosen.

Earl Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, has declared that he would consider the offers of the Ulstermen and of the Irish Nationalists to place at his disposal their ships for the campaign.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports the London "Times's" military collaborator as reflecting the English fear of a German attack on the English coast. England must prepare herself, he says, for a blow by the German fleet. The appropriate time therefor is said to be within the next two weeks. Let it not be supposed, he adds, that a young fleet like that of Germany, which must win its laurels, will keep itself concealed in German harbors. This was evidently written before the German navy's operations in the Baltic, the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

The newspapers announce that despite contrary information proceeding from the British Foreign Office, Germany has laid no contact mines in the North Sea, which might endanger neutral communication. On the other hand, she has laid such mines in the immediate neighborhood of the English coast.

The War: Canada.

It is a far cry from Germany to Canada. But as long as Germany has to fight England it must also reckon with Canada. The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, has now telegraphed to the British Colonial Minister that the Canadian people, through the Canadian government, have begged the people of the United Kingdom to accept a million sacks of flour as a gift.

The War: Rumania.

According to the despatches, the fighting on the Austro-Russian border has been entirely favorable to the Austrians. There have been skirmishes in very many places, and, of them, certainly two were important. One was at Podwoloczyska, a place on the border of the Austrian province of Galicia. It lies on the railway from Tarnopol to Kiev. The Russian loss was ten times as great as the Austrian. The other skirmish was at Novosielitza, a town of about fifteen thousand people on the Russian side in Bessarabia, where Galicia, Rumania and Russia come together. The Austrians took the town by storm, despite its seemingly ample protection and have since maintained their hold, notwithstanding repeated Russian attacks.

The capture of this place is sure to have a strong sentimental effect in Rumania. In 1877 Rumania went to Russia's relief in the latter's war against Turkey, thus ensuring Russian victory. At the close of the war, however Russia took the province of Bessarabia from Rumania, compelling Rumania to accept in exchange the region called the Dobrudja to the south — an unfair exchange indeed.

At that time Rumania was but an infant nation. She was too weak to defend her rights. She has now become a strong nation. She held the balance

of power in the recent Balkan war. At the proper time she may be depended upon to reclaim Bessarabia on the one hand and, on the other, the 2,500,000 Rumanians across the Hungarian frontier.

The War: Servia.

The latest reported event in the Austro-Servian conflict was the night attack of two detachments of Austrian infantry. They crossed the lower Danube in boats and fell on the Servian outposts stationed there. A hand to hand fight followed in which the Servians left behind thirty dead. One man only was killed on the Austrian side. After the detachments — which consisted of volunteers — had cut the enemy's telephone wires and had blown up bridges, they returned to camp, where they were received with much enthusiasm.

Enquiries for Various Individuals.

Enquiries have been made at the Consulate concerning the following persons.

Acomb, Marie	Liebman, Clara
Alexander, Mrs. William	Logan, John
Austin, John E.	Luke, David
Barytown, Miss	Luke, William H.
Baxter, Mr.	Martin, William Mulford
Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Fred	Meyer, Willie
Blackmer, Myron	Morgan, Anna
Blaney, T. Linsey	Morton, Else
Britton, Gertrude H.	O'Connor, Annie
Burry, William	Prenzel, Mrs. Sophie
Clark, Mrs. John	Richard, S. B.
Clarke, Mrs. Frank L.	Robertson, Mary
Davidson, Herbert B.	Robinson, Alice E.
Dean, Mrs. Frank	Robinson, C. W.
Dean, Harold M.	Rodger, Bertie
Dwyer, Miss Letitia	Rulang, Mrs. M. A.
English, Grace	Schiffer, Mrs. Walter
Flanagan, Mary B.	Schwarz, M.
Franz, Miss	Sibley, Josephine
Fuller, Beulah D.	Smeyer, Mr.
Gahn, Mrs. G. B.	Smith, Mrs. Monroe
Gilchrist, Anna	Snyder, Valentine
Graves, Mrs. Julia	Vrooman, Mrs. Claude
Guggenheim, Daniel	Wackisker, Mr.
Gulldman, S. H.	Warr, John C.
Herold, Miss Mary	Watson, Henry B.
Hines, Helen	Wells, Frank — Miss
Hoffman, Herman	Whitemore, Jane C.
Jackson, Mrs. J. J.	Whiting, Lavinia
Hudekoper, General	Wilson, Wm. McC.
Jewell, Mr.	Willard, Mary L.
Johnson, John G.	Winter, Edwin
Kidd, Florence	Winthrop, Beekman
Kidel, Florence	Young, Ella
Ledbetter, Mrs. W. A.	